The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1862. Terms: $1,50 per year.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1862.

For the Blair County Whig.

Letter from Antis.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting at Tipton, on Tuesday evening last. D. HENSHEY, Esq., presided, with a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

The meeting was addressed by Rev. Coleman, Lieut. Jolly, Capt. H. H. Hopkins, (the war-horse of the times, wish we had a host more like him), J. Stewart, H. H. McCamant, and last, but not least, our young, patriotic and talented friend, Thos. McCamant. There was great cheering, but it did not all end in that, some score or more enlisted in the different companies. We believe that Antis is ahead, having about one hundred and ten in the field this week, besides those who have fallen either on the battle-field or by disease, out of a population of about 175 between the ages of 18 and 45, and more are going. The report is that some have been deterred from going by threats that if they went their families should be turned out of doors. Is there not an act of Assembly to punish characters of that kind? If not, I think there are forts and rebel rations for such traitors. No one but a traitor would attempt to frustrate the call of the Government for men to put down this wicked rebellion. Let such beware. The Government will be made acquainted with the facts, should any further attempts be made to deter or dissuade able-bodied men from enlisting at their country's call.

Yours, &c., LAUREL RUN.
Antis, August 9, 1862.

Mr. Drybones to Jim Scratch.
(Poet)

ATLANTA, Georgy, (I spelt the name wrong one time) August 64, 1862.

Dearly Beloved and Bard—I wrote to my friend Dr. Snap, Esq., a few days ago and maid honerable mention of you as a poet by quotin from some of your wise sayins to the eddyfication of the aforesaid medical skolar. It were a moral essy I devoted to his memory and attention and hope I done honor to your talents by givin you the advantage of my experience in sich conduct. I have begun the shoe peg bisness and find it payin like a gold mine. I wrote the gentleman aforesaid a moral essy as I said aforesaid without spot or blemish whiter than a tew edged sword and stronger than an army with ladders, Ime teachin my youngest boy the show bisness, and the oldest sells razer straps and humbugs in front of county court houses on big meetin days. I intend my little boy Sam will exhibit to the admirin public a paneramy of the Democratic party and my two next will carry on the side show. I've bought Jim Buchanan and Jeff. Davis in wax figgers to carry on with and don't you think it will have a good moral effect on Southern manners? Both are good generals. One commands a troop of niggers and the other a troop of blackguards. Ive just been to see Aleck. Stevens. He takes it mighty hard. He rubs his feet night and morning with Hobensack's "Worm Syrup" and finds great relief. He says if he could go into the sour ball bisness he thinks he might recover. He's made his will. Among other things devised I find a patent right for a spellin book, which was got from Governor Brown about 2 years ago. Q's for short you know, Aleck's a good chap and always talks out in meetin. If we'd listened to his advice we'd not now be rollin in the midst of an oshun of fire, and, blood, and bullets, and rockets and popguns and cannons and rotgut whiskey. We have a war meetin next Sunday evening on the race grounds and Bill Yancey is to speak to the Congregation. The object is to hear Bill spout and take measures to prevent an ivasion of the whippoorwills. My son Pete's got the belly-ake and I must cut this epistle beloved off quicker nor you could say Jack Robinson. So good by till the boy's on end again.

JEZEBEL DRYBONES.

Post Scratch—He's up and doin well.
J. D.

☞ A young conscript fell sick and was sent to the military hospital. A bath was ordered. It was brought into the chamber where the invalid lay; he looked at it hard and for some time, then he threw up his hand and bawled—"Doctor, I *can't* drink all that."

From the Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune.

An Old Patriot.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 2, 1862.

I think that if a medal should be given to the greatest patriot in this country I could name the man. He is a German, Frank Snyder by name, an old man of 70 years, and a private in company F, 56th New York Volunteers. During one of those terrible thunder storms which visited Virginia while I was with McClellan's army at Fair Oaks, some five or six weeks ago, I sought shelter in one of the cars on the railroad track. While the storm was at its hight, the lightning flashing all around us, and the thunder bursting over head with a single report as if all the guns in the army had been fired at the same instant, making the ears ring with the terrific noise, and shaking the earth to its center, an old, old man, by far the oldest looking man I had ever seen, was assisted into the car by two young men, one of whom, the youngest, handed the old man some money, spoke a little while to him in German, at the same time lifting two large bags into the car, after which he shook hands, kissed him, and started with his companion up the railroad track. I have said that Frank Snyder was an old, old man, and to give you some idea of how old he looked to me at that time, but perhaps you will understand me better if I try to describe him. He was reduced almost to a skeleton, and his soldier's dress hung loosely upon him. His long gray hair fell nearly upon his shoulders, his features were unnaturally sharp and thin, the eyes sunk far into their sockets, with a glaring, vacant stare, and such a general look of misery and care I never beheld on the face of a human being before or since. He was thoroughly drenched with the rain, which ran off his clothes, forming a puddle at his feet. From his shrunken features, yellow skin, and hard breathing, I judged that he was returning home sick of the typhoid fever. He sat down upon one of the bags in the middle of the car. After he had rested a little while I entered into conversation with him. He could not speak above a whisper, and I had to bend down to hear the following answers to my questions:

"My name is Frank Snyder; I am going home to Baltimore, where I live, as I have got the typhoid fever. The young man that just bade me good bye is my youngest son, Frank, and the only one left. The others, Joseph and John, were killed at the battle of Fair Oaks. It was hard upon me as I learned of both their deaths at the same time. As our company were advancing, I saw John lying dead at the foot of a large tree. I felt awful while looking upon the dead body of my poor boy, but my God, I thought I should die when a man touched me on the shoulder and said, 'Mr. Snyder, your son John has just been killed; he lies there,' pointing where I could see my eldest son in the arms of two men. He was shot through the head, and died instantly. Joseph was shot in the body, and was in the same company with me. John was in company I, 62d New York. I am taking their clothes home to their mother (pointing to the two bags.) I don't know how to meet the old woman and tell her about it. I couldn't write and tell her. I hope she has heard all about it before this." On my asking him what business he was in, he said that he had four cows, and sold milk in Baltimore, but that when the war broke out he and his three sons enlisted in the 56th and 62d New York Regiments. He said that he was about 70 years of age, his eldest son, John, 27, Joseph 25, and Frank, the youngest, about 18. He told me that he should come back as soon as he was better, though he had been offered a discharge. The train had by this time arrived at Savage's station, where I got out. Shaking the old man's hand, bidding him good bye, and hoping that he would soon be well enough to return, I left him, wending my way up the hill leading to Savage's house, while the train moved off in the direction of White House, with the old patriot on board, who I inwardly prayed might reach his home in Baltimore to talk to and soothe "the old woman" at the loss of her two eldest sons; but I feared that the poor old worn-out frame could never stand the journey, and that if the typhoid did not carry him off before he reached there, exhaustion and exposure would do the work, and blow out the last glimmering spark of life. And yet how short-sighted indeed are we poor mortals. You will scarcely credit me when I tell you that that old man reached his home, got well of the fever, recovered strength, shouldered his knapsack, rejoined the army, and is now with his regiment, ready, able, and willing to once more fight the battles of his adopted country. When, a few days since, I was on board the Adelaide, on my way to Fortress Monroe, I saw the brave old man returning to the army for the purpose of joining his regiment. To use a common expression, he had certainly picked up wonderfully in the short time that he had been home, so much so that I hardly knew him. His eye was bright, and lighted with pleasure as I shook him by the hand and asked after his health. His face was fuller, and his clothes had either *grown less* or he had grown stouter, as they were now evidently pretty well filled, while before they looked as if hanging on a bean pole. He said that he was strong enough to march several miles with his knapsack and musket, and had no doubt but that he could fight as well as ever. My brain got into quite a muddle in thinking how it was that so many of our young and strong men should be seized and die of the typhoid fever, while here was an old, worn-out man of seventy, who had it as bad as any man I ever saw, recovered and renewed in health and strength. But he never gave up, nor once thought that he would die of it. When he arrived at home he moved about in the air as much as possible without exhaustion, dieted himself, and recovered rapidly. His face was still very brown from exposure to the sun, but the sallow complexion had vanished. He longed to clasp his remaining son Frank to his arms, who he said was a good brave boy, and would no doubt be greatly surprised at his return, as he had not sent him word that he was coming back. I have got an extra pound of tobacco in my valise which I intend to give to the brave old patriot when we meet in Richmond. T.

Murder of General McCook.

He is Shot while Lying Sick in an Ambulance.

The Revenge of the Ninth Ohio!

The Death Scene.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Press.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 7—Midnight.—The city is in a perfect uproar of excitement over the details of the death of the brave Gen. Robert McCook, of Ohio. His remains arrived in town to night, and are now lying at the Commercial Hotel.

I write this at midnight, and, therefore, am unable to send you as full particulars as I could wish. On Tuesday last, Gen. Robert McCook, who was at the time very sick, was in an ambulance near Salem, Alabama, on his way to his brigade. The ambulance was traveling over the usual military road, and about 10 o'clock in the morning, it arrived at a plantation where there was an abundance of water. After refreshing themselves, they passed on with the wounded general. Intelligence of his whereabouts and condition was quickly spread, it is supposed, for before the ambulance had proceeded three miles, the driver discovered that he was pursued by guerrillas.

It was impossible to think of flight, and Gen. McCook's condition prohibited any idea of rescuing him. The guerilla leader ordered the ambulance to stop, the assassins at the same time surrounding it. The vehicle was then upset and the sick officer turned into the road. While on his knees, helpless, sick, and pleading for quarter, he was fired at by a ruffian, and shot through the side.

The wound was fatal—Gen. McCook surviving it but a few hours. He bore his sufferings heroically, and to the last manifested an undaunted spirit. His last words were, "Tell Aleck," (alluding to his brother, Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook) "and the rest, that I have tried to live like a man and do my duty."

When the news of the murder became known among the camps, the excitement was intense. The Ninth Ohio, McCook's own regiment, on learning of the assassination, marched back to the scene of the occurrence, burned every house in the neighborhood and laid waste the lands.—Several men who were implicated in the murder, *were taken out and hung to trees by the infuriated soldiery.*

The guerilla feeling throughout the State is increasing rapidly, and bands of these robbers are forming in every hamlet. The train I came down in from Battle creek was fired into at different points. Fortunately, no damage was done to the persons of any of the passengers.

The train for Columbia to-day was fired into by guerilla parties, at various points on the road, and one man was killed and thirteen wounded.

Immediate, prompt, and decisive action should be taken in the matter. Companies are forming here to assist in the capture of guerillas near the city.

As I write this despatch the excitement is increasing in the city, and the streets are alive with the populace. Amazement and revenge are pictured upon every countenance. The death of Gen. McCook will be remembered here, and a terrible retribution will fall upon the barbarous assassins of this brave and gallant leader.

Gov. Johnson and other prominent Union men have called to view the remains. The Governor was visibly affected by the sight of the corpse of his late friend.

It is rumored that a number of prominent Secessionists in this city have been shot to-night by exasperated Unionists.

B. C. T.

SLAVERY IN THE WAR.

Letter from Gen. Hunter to the Rev, Stephen H. Tyng.

We have been favored by a friend with a copy of Gen. Hunter's reply to the inquiries of the President of the National Freedman's Association:

Headquarters Dep't of the South, Hilton Head, Port Royal, S. C., July 17, 1862.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, *President of the National Freedman's Relief Association, New York City:*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated June 2, 1862, expressing to me the approval of my course in regard to the freed slaves of this Department by the important and benevolent association of which you are President.

Satisfied of having attempted, in the absence of instructions, to do my duty in the matter according to the best lights of my judgment and a long experience, every assurance of sympathy from men whose characters I esteem is gratifying, and enables me to wait with more patience for those inevitable days which are to give a policy on the slavery question to our Government.

It is my only fear that the lesson may not be understood and acted upon until read in characters of blood at the fire side of every Northern family. To attain wisdom we must suffer; but that wisdom on the Slavery question must finally be obtained, is my sustaining faith.

Our people are not dull of comprehension in regard to matters about which free play is given to their common sense—When a fire is spreading through a block of houses, they do not hesitate to batter down an intermediate house to save the remainder of the block. When the plague occupies an infected district, the district is quarantined, and every resource of science and industry put forth to rid the locality of its presence. The soldiers of health are by no means ordered to mount guard over each house and see that the vested interests of pestilence are protected. "Break open doors, if they be not opened," is the order on these occasions. "Let in fresh air and sunlight: let purity replace corruption."

But in presence of one great evil, which has so long brooded over our country, the intelligence of a large portion of our people would seem paralyzed and helpless. Their moral nerves lie torpid under its benumbing shadow. Its breath has been the pestilence of the political atmosphere in which our statesmen have been nurtured; and never, I fear, until its beak is dripping with the best blood of the country, and its talons tangled in her vitals, will the free masses of the loyal States be fully aroused to the necessity of abating the abomination at whatever cost and by whatever agencies.

This is written, not politically, but according to my profession in the military sense. Looking forward, there looms up a possibility (only too possible) of a peace which shall be nothing but an armistice, with every advantage secured to the Rebellion. Nothing can give us permanent peace but a successful prosecution of the war, with every weapon and energy at our command, to its logical and legitimate conclusion. The fomenting cause of the Rebellion must be abated; the axe must be laid to the root of the upas tree which has rained down such bitter fruit upon our country before anything like a permanent peace can be justly hoped.

Already I see signs in many influential quarters, heretofore opposed to my views in favor of arming the blacks, of a change of sentiment. Our recent disasters before Richmond have served to illuminate many minds.

To speak of using the negroes merely for throwing up intrenchments is a step in the right direction, though far short of what must be the end. It has the advantage, however, of making the further and final steps necessary; for men working in face of the enemy must have arms to protect themselves if suddenly attacked.

On the whole, there is much reason to be satisfied with the progress made by public sentiment, considering how deep-rooted were the prejudices to be overcome, the general failure of the nation to realize at first the proportions of the war, and the impunity still extended to those Northern traitors who are the plunderers of the Government by means of fraudulent army and navy contracts, on the one hand, while using every energy of tongue and pen to excite discontent with our Government and sympathy with the more candid and courageous traitors of the South who are in arms against us.

In conclusion, it may be not inappropriate to say that in transmitting the approval of the National Freedman's Relief Association of my course, you were—doubtless unconsciously—indorsing views which your own earnest eloquence had no slight share in maturing. Though without the pleasure of your personal acquaintance, I was, during a year, a member of your congregation, and take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging my indebtedness to your teachings.

Your letter would have been earlier answered, had not pressing duties too fully occupied my time.

Believe me sir, very truly,
your obliged and obed't serv't.,
D. HUNTER.

P. S.—None of the carefully fostered delusions by which Slavery has sustained itself at the North, is more absurd than the bugbear of "a general migration of negroes to the North," as a necessary sequence of emancipation. So far is this from being the fact, that although it is well known that I give passes North to all negroes asking them, not more than a dozen have applied to me for such passes since my arrival here, their local attachments being apparently much stronger than with the white race. My experience leads me to believe that the exact reverse of the received opinion on this subject would form the rule, and that nearly if not quite all the negroes of the North would migrate South whenever they shall be at liberty to do so without fear of the auction block.

Sincerely, D. H.

Negro Regiment in Rhode Island--Important Order of Gov. Sprague--State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PROVIDENCE, Aug. 4.

[*General Order No.* 36.]

The 6th Regiment, authorized by the Secretary of War under date of October 23d, 1861, and orders issued therefor from this department, No. 103, Dec. 28, 1861, will consist entirely of colored citizens.—Enlistments will commence immediately. Camp will be established under direction of Gen. Robbins, who is directed to organize the regiment.

The quarter-master general will furnish rations and equipments on requisition.

Our colored fellow citizens are reminded that the regiment from this State in the Revolution, consisting entirely of colored persons, was pronounced by Washington equal, if not superior, to any in the service. They constitute a part of the quota from this State, and it is expected they will respond with zeal and vigor to this call.

The commander-in-chief will lead them into the field and will share with them, in common with the patriotic soldiers of the army of the Republic, their trials and dangers, and will participate in the glories of their successes.

By order of the commander-in-chief.
EDWARD C. MAURAN,
Adjutant General.

TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL SURGERY.—*Artificial Limbs.*—The annuals of Mechanical Surgery record but *one* case of a person who had lost both knees being enabled to walk with two artificial ones. This extraordinary aid to nature was accomplished by the skill and genius of Mr. W. Selpho, the celebrated inventor of Anlesey Leg and artificial hand. The same artist also made two artificial Hands for a patient, and we have seen a letter written with one of these artificial hands, at Mr. Selpho's office, 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas hotel.

It may be difficult, perhaps, for some persons to accept the facts we relate as strictly reliable, and, but for the pains we have taken to inspect these limbs and to investigate the discoveries of the inventor, we much question whether any published statement would have carried full conviction to our own mind that Mr. Selpho's artificial limbs were, as indeed they are, of the utmost pratical utility. Yet who shall define the limits of genius? Rare as the gift is in every profession, it is that wonder working talisman alone which invariably exalts its possessor above all his compeers, and this is fully exemplified in the cases above mentioned; for without faculties of a higher reach and wider range than all other artificers in his line possess, no such inventions as Mr. Selpho's could ever have been perfected. He is not merely foremost, and at the head of his profession, but he is also the oldest practitioner of his art in the United States.

Loss of limb is so serious an affliction to sufferers, that we cannot too urgently advise all who need assistance to get the very best substitutes. Relief for the eye, or "a tooth for a tooth, may be readily procured from almost any optician or dentist; but, when a limb is lost, and nature's framework out of joint, the genius of an inventor can alone supply the proper substitute, for no two cases of loss of limb were ever yet precisely alike.

Soldiers and others should be careful to obtain the best substitutes for their losses, which we are convinced they can only safely and surely procure of Mr. Selpho, whose long experience, combined with his careful study of, and strict attention to, the peculiarities of every patient's case, insures a certain remedy for all afflictions through loss of limb—*N. Y. Weekly Dispatch.*

Brilliant Whitewash.

Many have heard of the brilliant stucco white wash on the east end of the President's house at Washington. The following is a receipt for making it, as gleaned from the *National Intelligencer*, with some additional improvements learned by experiment.

Take half a bushel of nice unslackd lime, slack it with boiling water, cover it during the process to keep in the steam, and add to it a peck of clean salt, previously well dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice, boiled to a thin paste, and stired in boiling hot; half a pound of clean glue, which has been previously dissolved by first soaking it well, and then hanging it over a slow fire, in a small kettle with a large one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the whole mixture; stir it well and let it stand a few days covered from the dirt. It should be put on right hot; for this purpose it can be kept on a portable furnace. It is said that about one pint of this mixture will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house, if properly applied. Brushes more or less small may be used according to the neatness of the job required.—It answers as well as oil paint for wood, brick or stone, and is cheaper. It retains its brilliancy for many years. There is nothing of the kind that will compare with it, either for inside or outside walls. Coloring matter may be put in and made of any shade you like. Spanish brown stirred in will make red or pink more or less deep, according to the quantity. A delicate tinge of this is very pretty for inside walls. Finely pulverized common clay, well mixed with Spanish brown before it is stirred into the mixture, makes a lilac color. Lampblack in moderate quantities makes a slate color, very suitable for the outside of buildings.

Lampblack and Spanish brown mixed produce a reddish stone color. Yellow ochre stirred in makes yellow wash—but chrome goes further, and makes a color generally esteemed prettier. In all cases, the darkness of the shade will of course be determined by the quantity of coloring used. It is difficult to make a rule because tastes are very different; it would be best to try experiments on a shingle and let it dry.

It is said that green must not be mixed with lime. The lime destroys the color, and the color has an effect on the white wash which makes it crack and peel.—When walls have been badly smoked, and when you wish to have them clean white, it is well to squeeze indigo plentifully thro' a bag into the water you use, before it is stirred in the whole mixture. If a larger quantity than five gallons is wanted, the same proportion should be observed.

GEN. HALLECK has promised to carry out the vigorous policy recently declared by the Government, in a most stringent manner. We shall not play at war any longer. Those foolish Southern people who insist upon being traitors either in word or deed are to suffer for the crime to as full an extent as possible. Their substance will be confiscated for the benefit of the Union and our brave and deserving troops, whilst the slaves of the chivalry will be employed to do the former "dirty work" of our volunteers. Those who enroll their names under the new requisition will have the gratification of knowing that they enlist as soldiers and not as sappers and miners.

WASHINGTON'S OPINION OF TRAITORS.—In Bartlett's history of America, these memorable words appear, from the lips of the father of his country, in speaking of traitors in the revolution:

"I would to God," said he, "that some of the more atrocious in each State were hung upon a gallows five times as high as that prepared for Haman. No punishment, in my opinion, is too severe for the man who can build his greatness upon his country's ruin."

☞ One day Nasir Eddin ascended the pulpit of the mosque, and thus addressed the congregation:

"Oh, true believers! do you know what I am going to say to you?"

"No," responded the congregation.

"Well, then," said he, "there is no use in my speaking to you," and he came down from the pulpit.

He went to preach a second time, and asked the congregation the same question:

"We know" replied the audience.

"Ah you know," said he, quitting the pulpit, "why should I take the trouble of telling you?"

When he next came to preach, the congregation resolved to try his powers; and when he asked his usual question, they replied:

"Some of us know, and some of us do not know."

"Very well," said he, "let those who know tell those who do not know."

☞ An Irishman tells of a fight in which there was but one whole nose left in the crowd, "and that belonged to the tay-kittle."

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

THOS. E. COCHRAN, of York county.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

WILLIAM S. ROSS, of Luzerne county.

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, AUG. 16, 1862.

OUR APPEAL--CONTINUED.

Freemen of America! your country is in danger; the best Government ever established by man, is threatened with ruin.

The land of the free and the home of the brave

is endangered by a ruthless, unscrupulous foe. The emblem of *liberty*—"the stars and stripes," has been trailed in the dust, and the *filthy rag* of secessionism has been flaunted in the face of a people whose glory is their freedom, whose pride is their independence.

Freemen of America! How long shall these things continue? How long shall liberty be prostrate in the dust? How long shall her purest emblem be insulted? How long shall your once happy, but alas! now desolate and distracted country, lie bleeding at the feet of a traitorous, treacherous, merciless foe?

Americans! Arouse. Your country calls you—the blood of her slaughtered children calls you to arms, to arms. Where is your patriotism—your manhood—your sense of justice to your struggling friends who are now in deaths grapple with the foe? Will your arm be powerless while the enemy mercilessly strikes? Forbid it ye heavens! No, let it not be said, in ages to come, that traitors' impious hands have been imbued in the blood of your fellow citizens, your kinsfolk and your brethren, sacrilegiously tearing to shreds our glorious Cons'tion, while you stood looking on in inglorious apathy—No, never. As you value life and happiness, for yourself, as for generations yet unborn, say, Never. Remember that the patriots grave is prouder than the traitors trophy:—

"Far dearer the grave or the prison
Illumed by one patriots name,
Than the trophies of those who have risen
On liberty's ruin, to fame."

Yes! the grave of the humblest soldier, who falls defending his country, is a prouder monument to his memory, than the position occupied by that Arch traitor Jeff. Davis, in his so called, Presidential Chair.

To arms! To arms! then American citizens, and prove to the enemy—prove to the world, that your hearts are willing; your hands nerved and ready to save the Union; to preserve the Constitution. Do not bequeath to your posterity the inheritance of cowardice. Let it not be said over the grave of any of you: "Here lies a coward." Hasten to the rescue. May the God of battles nerve you. May He give you strength and courage to meet and repel the enemy; to scatter to the winds, like chaff, the emboldened masses of the *worst enemy* of the *best government* on the face of Gods earth.

The seventh company sent from Blair county within the last week, left this place yesterday morning under command of Captain Thomas Mc Farlane, for Camp Curtin. We now claim the banner without delay.

Gov. Curtin has been ordered by the War Department not to re-appoint any man to any office in the army, who has heretofore resigned.

Who Are the Traitors.

It is evident that there is a party in existence at the North banded together to prevent enlistments of any but Republicans and loyal Democrats in the army. The head and front of this party is the Breckinridge Congressman Vallandigham, of Ohio, and acting in concert with him are such lesser lights as Thomas C. McDowell, Francis W. Hughes, James P. Barr, and others in every town and county in this State. They hope and declare that they will end this war at the ballot-box in October. Of course this is to be done by keeping at home their voters, allowing the 600.000 men lately called for by the President to be made up of loyal Democrats and Republicans.

That this is the intention of these traitors, just read the following extracts from the speech of Vallandigham, the secession Congressman of Ohio, made at Dayton, in that State, last Saturday:

"He [that is the President] thinks the Union can be restored by arme I think not. *Those who agree with him should fight with him* * * * * I think my duty is to *stay at home* and fight the abolition rebels of the North. * * * * Who is an abolitionist? Whoever is in favor of the emancipation policy—of the President's scheme."

So talks this traitor, who is one of the signers of the Democratic Address issued last Spring from Washington, and which is held up as a rule of faith and practice for that party in the North. Further on, he speaks of "*infamous proclamation of Gen. Butler at New Orleans.*" He also uses this language:

"I have laid down this principle for myself. and have not voted for an army bill, or a navy bill, or an appropriation for this war."

We ask every right thinking man, no matter of what party, whether a faction headed by such men should not be hooted out of the North. Our neighbors, fathers, brothers and sons are suffering disease, privation and death in the swamps of the Chickahominy, and the pestilential atmosphere of New Orleans, are dragging out their weary lives in Southern prisons, are being daily returned to us maimed and disfigured for life by traitors' bullets, everywhere on land and sea they are offering up life and health a free sacrifice upon their country's altar, giving their all to maintain inviolate our Free Government and uphold our Glorious Flag. Yet while they are doing all this, Vallandigham gets up in a Breckinridge Democratic meeting and with devilish impudence boasts that while in Congress he never voted to give these brave men a biscuit, or a single dollar of their hard earned wages; and also advises his party to stay at home, to not enlist, although that brave army is in deadly peril for want of reinforcements. Yet these Breckinridge leaders claim to be loyal.

☞ Carefully avoid either praising or disparaging yourself; doing the one is a part of a fool, the other that of a coxcomb.

Why we Did It.

Traugh, in his last issue, says:

"We have just patriotism enough to refuse to sign a letter recommending a wounded soldier for promotion, and just honest enough to sell the Government ring-boned and spavined horses and spoiled provisions."

No matter how much a man may be inclined to do favors, he is frequently compelled to perform the unpleasant duty of saying *no*. The other day a wounded soldier did call upon us, and asked us to sign a letter to the Governor requesting his promotion to an important military office. We said *no*. Our reason for so doing was, that he was *drunk at the time*. His request and our refusal, was an entirely private affair between ourselves, with which the public had nothing to do. We should never have alluded to it again, privately, much less publicly in these columns, had he not seen proper to make it known to others himself, among them, we presume, the editor of the *Standard*, who either with, or without his consent, has hastened to make public the fact of our refusal, and at the same time meanly withheld the reason therefor. Purely in self-defence we have given it. The soldier alluded to, is brave and patriotic, has suffered much in the service of his country, and we have frequently said so.

We admire bravery, and respect patriotism, and hope always to do so. We detest and denounce drunkenness wherever we see it, and shall never cease to do so. The life and health of the most humble private soldier shall never, by any word or act of ours, be entrusted to a drunken officer. We will not recommend unfit men for office, and then when failure and disaster overtake our arms, turn in and denounce them and the Government which appoints them, as some others we know of, have done.

The first humiliating defeat, that of Bull Run, it is now pretty well ascertained, was caused by a drunken officer failing to bring into action his division at the proper time, and but the other day the telegraph informed us that our army failed to capture a large division of the enemy at Malvern Hill, only because General Frank Patterson was drunk and disobeyed orders. Holding, then, the opinions we do, we shall, under the same circumstances, continue to refuse our name, though every rum-sucking editor in the land should continue to denounce us.

As to the twaddle about our cheating the Government with spavined horses and spoiled provisions, we say, that never in our life did we sell to the Government a single horse, or a pound of provisions.—And we will further say, that if we wanted to cheat anybody bad, to skin any one most thoroughly and effectively, we would just sell him (the editor of the *Standard*) for a sober, truthful, decent man. If the purchaser's eye-teeth would not be cut, after that sale, we don't know anything about it.

War In Earnest.

The President has called out Three Hundred Thousand armed citizens, to be selected by draft from the enrolled Militia of the loyal States, in addition to the Three Hundred Thousand Volunteers called for a month ago. If any State shall have failed to make up its quota of the latter by the 22d inst., then the deficiency of *that* call is also to be promptly filled up by draft. Assuming that no great loss shall meantime be encountered, the Republic will have fully One Million Soldiers in the field when these drafts shall have been answered, as they should be early in September, and can hardly be later than October 1st.

Let those who have been discouraging their neighbors from enlisting, now look out lest their treacherous hides get perforated by a rebel's ball.

☞ Some boys gave the junior editor of the "Democratic Watchman," printed in Bellefonte, a bit of a "bating" last week for his secession sympathies. He has since been arrested for preventing enlistments. Truly, we have strange 'democrats" nowadays—men who use that good old name to cover both toryism and treason.

BEGINS TO WINCE—The editor of the *Standard*, since his chum McDowell, and his former partner and brother-in-law, JONES, have been furnished with lodgings in Fort McHenry. Don't get scared, Traugh, blowing that "*big horn*" at war meetings will save your bacon, especially if you blow hard.

Jacinto says he once courted a Down East gal and "popped the question" to her; she immediatly pitched her entire mass of lovely clay into his willing arms, and answered "I want to know." It's an even bet that Jacinto imparted the desired knowledge.

Afraid to Face the Music.

After Col. Everheart had read the resolutions prepared by the committee to be submitted to the Democratic County Convention which met last week, Col. Cresswell offered a further resolution, which was in substance as follows:

"*Resolved*, That this Convention endorse "the *platform* and *candidates* of the State "Democratic Convention which met at Harris-"burg on the 4th of July last."

This resolution, with those read by Col. Everheart, were unanimously adopted, but not daring to go before the People on this last resolution, that part which endorses the platform of the State Convention, has, since the adjournment of the County Convention, been quietly *scratched*, and appears in this week's *Standard* thus:

"*Resolved*, That we endorse the *nominees* of "the Democratic State Convention, which met "on the 4th of July at Harrisburg, and we "hereby pledge them the undivided support "of the Democracy of Blair county."

Gentlemen, why not walk up to the rack? Do you or do you not endorse the platform of your State Convention? If not, why not? There are just two sides to this question. Either you are for the war against traitors or you are for peace and compromise with them. The People will wait for an answer.

Letter from Williamsburg.

WILLIAMSBURG, Aug. 9th, 1862.

Editor of the Whig—Dear Sir:—As a general dissatisfaction appears to exist among the greater portion of the voters in our county, in regard to the present nominee for Assemly, and as there is, as yet, but one candidate for that office in the field, that large proportion of our voters will have no one around whom they can rally. It therefore seems necessary that some good and true man should be brought forward as a candidate for whom they can cast their suffrages. As a Union candidate, we believe that if JOSEPH G. ADLUM, Esq., of Altoona, could be induced to take the field, it would create enthusiasm such as has never been seen in Little Blair. As a Union man, he is second to no other in the county. He is sound on all the leading questions of the day, a firm supporter of the war policy of the Administration, honest to a fault, he is an unwavering enemy to bribery and corruption.

Could he not be induced to permit the use of his name as a Union candidate for the Assembly? Shall we not, at least, invite him so to do? We firmly believe him to be the choice of the people of the county—then let us have him. Let a committee be selected at once to wait upon him.

MANY VOTERS.

Letter from Frankstown.

FRANKSTOWN, Aug. 11, 1862.

Mr. Editor: Having just return'd from some of my rambles, I sit down to record, again, a few things for your paper that may possibly interest somebody. But to begin.

My first point was Fostoria, and on arriving there I learned that Mr. Weight, who lives within a mile and a half of that place, had in the course of two weeks, buried six of his family. The disease was the putrid sore throat, known in many places as the "Black Tongue." The first died was a son twenty years of age, then two died so nearly at the same time that, to use the father's own words, he could not distinguish one moment between them drawing the last breath,—they were buried in the same grave. I heard of no other family that had the disease. The people of Bell's Mills and Fostoria acted towards this afflicted man, as men of sense, of feeling, of humanity; his grain was ripe, and without solicitation on his part, Mr. Thomas McCauley, of ell's Mills, and others through the neighborhood, went there and took his harvest off. How praiseworthy.

My next place was Altoona, at the "Teachers' Examination." I was somewhat disappointed on going into the school house. I had been told that a certain man who was supposed to know, had said that there were thirty applicants for the one school, and on being asked how he knew, replied that a Teacher in Altoona (naming him) had told him so. When I got there and found but thirteen applicants for all the schools, I expressed my surprise at the number, by which means I understood that the teacher in question had not said anything to the other man in regard to the number of applicants expected; also, that the man in question often made such little *mistakes*. Should his eye fall on this, I would advise him to be more careful of his tongue, in the future, than he has been in the past.

Finally, on last Saturday, I went to the Yellow Springs to the Examination held in the Octagon School House. The day was excessively hot in the forenoon, but about half past one o'clock a little shower of rain fell, quite rapid while it lasted, but it did not last long; it cool'd the air, however, and made the balance of the day more pleasant. The Teachers and the Superintendent, as well as the Directors who came some distance greater than the rest, were most hospitably entertain'd by Messrs. Isett and Mateer, two of the Board. Thus, things went off quite pleasantly, though one thing is beyond question, and that is it was the most severe examination I ever saw. I presume the cause of it arose from the fact that the Directors there are men of their own minds, and have judgment enough to select teachers for their schools without calling to their aid any one who has no office in the school department, or one who, from interested motives, will bend his conscience to his tongue, or one who

"At every breath and pop,
Changes like the rooster on the steeple-top."

Not a very elegant truth, I admit, but a very plain one. BARSAXAKAR.

The Late Battle of Cedar Mountain.

JACKSON'S FLIGHT TOWARDS GORDONSVILLE.

GEN BANKS DISABLED BY HIS LATE INJURY.

Gen. Williams Commands His Corps.

CULPEPPER, C. H., Va., August 12.—The flight of Stonewall Jackson shows that he feared our troops. On Saturday he engaged with his whole force, numbering at least thirty thousand men, a portion of the corps of Gen. Banks, who behaved nobly, holding the enemy in check and, with the aid of one division of General McDowel's and General Sigel's corps, which arrived late in the day, driving it from several positions and finally from the field of battle.

Jackson's loss can scarcely be less than 1,500. Our loss was much less. It was one of the bloodiest battles of the war. On Sunday, Jackson remained idle, the troops on both sides being exhausted, and on Monday he asked for a truce to bury his dead, a large proportion of which still lie on the field of battle, pending which he escaped with his trains.

This morning his whole army was found to be gone. He was pursued by General Buford with his cavalry and artillery, which quickened his pace towards Gordonsville, compelling him to burn the bridges to save himself, and obviously not intending to stop until reaching the fortifications at Richmond.

General Pope has fully met the public expectations The enemy show their backs, and not only the Valley of the Shenandoah, but the whole country, from Manassas to Gordonsville, is no longer polluted by the presence of armed rebels.

Gen. Jackson's servant has just come into the quarters of Gen. McDowell, and reports that Jackson admits a loss of over 2,000 men in the engagement of Saturday. No wonder the rebel General ran.

LATER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Advices from Culpepper, dated yesterday, say that owing to the severe injury received by Gen. Banks, the command of the Second Corps d Armee devolves upon Gen. Williams.

Brig. Gen. Crawford commands General William's Division, and General Green the Division of General Augur, who is severely, but not dangerously wounded.

An escaped prisoner saw at Orange Court House, Gen. Prince and Capt. Watkins in the hands of the enemy on their way to Richmond.

On visiting the battle ground many, if not the greater part of our dead officers were found, some partially, and others entirely stripped of their uniforms. The dead, Union and rebel, lay around promiscuously.

Gens. Stuart and Early held the field and conversed freely with our own officers about the battle.

They stated that the full brigades of Gens. A. H. Hill, Longstreet and Ewell were opposed to our small band of heroes and that they were terribly cut to pieces by our fire, leading to the inference that they suffered fully as much as ourselves.

As previously stated, Stonewall Jackson commanded the field in person.

Gen. Roberts, of Gen. Pope's staff, is Military Governor of the post at Culpepper. On the day of battle he rendered valuable assistance by his military experience.

Headquarters Army of Virginia,
August 13, 1862.

To Major General Halleck:

I have the honor to report that, in obedience to instructions received from the Major General commanding the Army of Virginia, this morning, I proceeded in the direction of Orange Court House, with the 1st Vermont, Colonel Tompkins; 1st Michigan, Colonel Broadhead; 1st Virginia, Lieutenant Colonel Richmond; 5th New York, colonel De Forrest, cavalry regiments, and four pieces of artillery. About three or four miles from headquarters, I discovered the pickets of the enemy, and soon after two large bodies of cavalry, and the woods filled with footmen. A strong line of skirmishers was thrown out, who soon drove in the pickets. When in range of the enemy a few shells were thrown, which dispersed him in all directions. The footmen kept in the woods, and fled in by the Rapidan station; the cavalry fled down the Orange Court House road. I pursued them cautiously, fearing an ambuscade, to Crooked river, which had swollen to such an extent that my artillery could not cross. Part of the 1st Vermont and 1st Virginia Cavalry swam the river and continued the pursuit to Robinson river, which was so full and turbulent as to be extremely dangerous.

In the pursuit a good many prisoners, wounded in Saturday's fight, were found almost abandoned. Major Andrews, chief of artillery to Gen. Jackson, was found badly wounded at crooked river, in charge of an assistant surgeon.

The flight or the enemy after Saturday's fight was most precipitate, and in great confusion. His old camp was strewed with dead men, horses, and arms. His flag of truce yesterday to bury his dead afforded him some more time for his escape.

The enemy to-day has the benefit of a hard rain, which has put high water between us.

I am, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
JOHN BUFORD,
Brigadier General.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND
ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these Soldiers must endure, MOTHERS Remember This, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this All Healing and Cooling Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them suple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflamation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You can not put into the Knapsacks of your husbands and brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most Violent Pains, cough and suffocating hoarseness, first symptoms of Quick Consumption, but if supplied with Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the Severest Pains and stop the most distressing or Dangerous cough. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers attention!!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These Pills and Ointment have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the Crimean Campaign he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these Great Remedies, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the Soldier in camp, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores and Scorfulous Eruptions, all disappear like a charm before these Pills and Ointment, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

To Arms! To Arms!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, placing in their hands these Precious Remedies, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the chills and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualities of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

1—25

NOTICE.—Whereas Letters of Administration have been granted to me, on the Estate of John M'Guire, late of Altoona, dec'd, All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will make them known without delay to

CATHARINE M'GUIRE,
Administratrix of Jno M'Guire, dec'd. Barnettstown, Huntingdon county, Penna.

May 31 1862. —7t

Bank Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned, citizens of Pennsylvania, have formed an association for the purpose of establishing a Bank of issue, discount, and deposit, under the provisions of the Act entitled "A supplement to an Act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from insolvent Banks," approved the first day of May, A. D. 1861, to be called

BLAIR COUNTY BANK.

To be located in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, and County of Blair, to consist of a capital of fifty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each with the privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding in all two hundred thousand dollars

ALEX. JOHNSTON,
JOHN G. MILES,
ESSINGTON HAMMOND,
JAMES GARDNER,
R. R. BRYAN.

Hollidaysburg, July 12, 1862—6m.

COUNTY TREASURER.

Mr Editor, you will please announce the name of James H. Cramer, of Hollidaysburg, as an *Independent Candidate* for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the People of the ballot box on the second Tuesday of October next.

MANY CITIZENS.

Aug. 2. 1862,

New Railroad Schedule.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—

At 6.50 A M, c'ing with Fast Mail East and Express Train West.

At 10.15 A M, runs to Huntingdon, arriving there at 1.20 P. M.

At 6.15 P M, connecting with Mail Train West

RETURNING.

LEAVES ALTOONA—

At 8.10 A M, on departure of Fast Mail East and Express Train West.

At 8.15 P M, comes from Huntingdon, leaving there at 1.20 P. M.

" 7.00 P. M., or on departure of Mail Train West.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Sup't.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1862.

Who we Meant.

We saw proper last week to commend Messrs. Dunmire and Keatley for entering the service of their country in this the hour of its utmost peril. At the same time we took occasion to urge upon all the other able-bodied members of the bar, the duty of following their example. In so doing we meant no one in particular of the half dozen young lawyers left, but all of them. Their business is of that character that it can be left for a few months with less detriment to themselves and the public than almost any other. Besides, the "*physique*" of these young gentlemen is such as to admirably qualify them for military service. Although we are not a Doctor, we will insure them all pass a rigid surgical examination, and undergo the hardships of military life with as little danger of breaking down as any other equal number of young men in the State.

The editor of the *Standard* is quite mad about the matter, and seems to think we meant him. We certainly were not aware that he claimed to be a member of the kind of *bar* we meant. He probably thought we meant members of the *bar* generally. The *bar* we really did mean is defined by Webster thus:

"BAR, *noun*. The body of Lawyers licensed in a Court."

The *bar* Traugh thought we meant, is defined by the same author thus.

"BAR, *noun*. The inclosed place of a tavern, inn, or coffee house, where the landlord or his servant deals out liquors to his customers."

We hope we are understood.

PROMOTED.—It affords us pleasure to announce that our friend EPHRAIM BURKET, of Sinking Valley, a member of Co. D, 110th Pa. Regiment, has been commissioned Second Lieutenant of that company. A year ago he sacrificed his farming interests, the comforts of home, and the society of loved ones, and went forth to aid in crushing out this infamous rebellion. Possessing a high-toned morality and courage, and with his past military experience, he will make an efficient officer. The 110th have won for themselves military glory. May their fair fame never be marred, and when called upon to fight, may they strike with such terrific power that shall overturn, overcome and destroy their foes!

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—The nominating Convention of Huntingdon county met on Tuesday, and elected Perry Moore, Thomas Fisher and H. T. White Congressional Conferees.

The Senatorial Conferees were instructed to support J. Sewal Stewart, Esq.

The following is the County ticket nominated:

Assembly—A. W. Benedict, Esq.
Sheriff—Geo. W. Johnston.
County Commissioner—Peter M. Bare.
Director of the Poor—Sam'l Heckadorn.
District Attorney—J. H. O. Corbin, Esq.
County Surveyor—John Pollock.
Auditor—Henry L. McCarthy.

☞ John M. Weight, of Antis township, has buried six members of his family within the last five weeks, who died of diptheria. He also had a son who died in the Army in March last, where a brother still remains. Truly the hand of Providence has been heavily laid upon him.—May God bless him.

☞ We learn by a letter from Antis township, that all the young men of energy and patriotism in that township, who could possibly go, have gone to battle for their country's right. Good for patriotic Antis. She is always right.

☞ We learn from Antis township, that the farmers there say that their wheat, rye and hay crops never were better. Oats very light, fruit plenty, potatoes rotting.

ELDER & MATTHEWS.—Our talented friend of the Mifflin county Bar, *George W. Elder, Esq.*, honored us with a call on Wednesday. We were pleased to meet him 'up here,' and hope his visits may be frequent. He gives us the first intelligence we had of our relative. Maj. J. A. Matthews, of the 46th Penna. Reg't, having lost an arm in the great battle at Cedar Mountain, on the 9th inst. He says the Major has earned quite a fame as a brave and a gallant soldier, and that his misfortune will be deeply lamented by all his acquaintances.

The 46th went into the fight with over 500 men, and they can now only muster 148 men able to shoulder a musket.

☞ Capt. Geo. A. Boucks, of Harrisburg, was wounded in the foot and arm slightly, in the battle with the rebels near Culpepper Court House, Va., on the 9th inst. He commanded Co. D, of the 46th Penna. Reg't. He went into the battle with 60 men of his company, and came out with only 19, the remainder having been either killed, wounded or missing.—He was the only commissioned officer of his company in the action, the others having been detailed on other duty.

☞ We are highly pleased to learn that Dr. *Levi*, of Duncansville, has already secured an extensive practice in his profession. There is certainly no one more worthy or competent.

☞ Our paper appears this week after time. One cause is Joseph Kemp, Esq., of Fostoria, is harboring our runaway apprentice. Another went to war. We wish to employ a *Jour* or two immediately.

☞ Gone to Fortress Monroe—Hon. S. S. Blair, J. M. Bell and R. B. Johnston, Esqrs.

☞ The Democratic Conference to nominate a candidate for State Senate to represent this District, met in Tyrone City, on Thursday, the 14th. Cambria county presented the name of R. L. Johnston, Esq., of Ebensburg; Clearfield, Wm. Wallace, Esq., of Clearfield, and Blair, Major Theophilus Snyder, of Martinsburg. Up to the time we go to press (Friday evening) no nomination had been made, the candidates, after numerous ballotings, each having three votes. There is great excitement and large outside pressure for each candidate. Couldn't be worse if there was a chance to elect.

LATER.—After 49 unsuccessful ballotings they adjourned till the 28th inst.

☞ The Deputy County Treasurer started for Harrisburg last evening with the "spondulics" in his pocket to pay our Blair county boys the bounty of $25 each, to which they are entitled from the county. We understand that the soldiers will be forwarded to Annapolis to-day.

☞ We learn that the company which left this town last Saturday morning, in charge of Capt. McKeage, has elected the following officers, who will be commissioned by the Governor: Captain, John McKeage; 1st Lieutenant, S. A. Andrews; 2d Leiutenant, Thomas McCamant. We have not learned the names of the non-commissioned officers.

Union County Committee.

Gaysport—Joseph Smith, (Chairman.)
Antis—David Henchey.
Altoona—N. W, H. C. Dern.
Do E. W., C. R. McCrea.
Do W. W., Jacob Good.
Allegheny—D. C. Gibboney.
Blair—Samuel Confer.
Catharine—John Clark, Jr.
Frankstown—Harvey Stewart.
Freedom—Frazer Harlan
Greenfield—Paul Mauk.
Hollidaysburg—W. W, Joseph Irwin.
Do E. W., John McClure.
Huston—David Aurandt.
Juniata—John F. Beegle.
Logan—William Johnston.
Martinsburg—Jacob Graffius.
Taylor—William Shiffler.
Tyrone—Samuel Morrow.
Tyrone City—Samuel Berlin.
Snyder—Robert Waring.
Woodberry—James M. Johnston.
N. Woodberry—Samuel Schriver.

Appointed by the President of County Convention.

June 18, 1862. MARTIN BELL.

Stray Mare.

RAN away from the premises of the subscriber, living in Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa., on the 20th day of July ult., a strawberry roan mare, about five years old, with black mane, tail and legs. When last heard of was in Martinsburg, Blair county. Any person giving any information which will lead to the recovery of the mare, will be liberally rewarded, or, if returned to the subscriber, all reasonable expenses will be paid.

ANDREW HIKES.

Coalmont, Pa., Aug. 16, 1862-pd

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by ——— ——— produce dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Aug. 15, 1862.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$5,00@5,25
Extra " "	4,75@5,00
Superfine,	4,50@4,75
White wheat per bushel,	$1,05
Red " "	1,00
Rye per bushel,	53
Corn per bushel,	50
Oats per bushel,	32
Barley per bushel,	45
Potatoes per bushel,	75@80
Butter per pound,	13
Eggs per dozen,	10
Cloverseed per bushel,	3,75@4,00
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Flax Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Hay per ton,	7,00

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14, 1862.

FLOUR—Extra,	5,50
Wheat—Penn'a red,	1,27
White,	1,45
Corn,	55
Whisky,	23½@24

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.

Flour—State,	$3,75@4,90
Ohio,	5,20@5,40
Southern,	5,70@5.75
Corn,	57 @ 58

MARRIED.

On the 6th inst., Captain RICHARD CROZIER to Miss LUCY A. LOWE, of Gaysport.

DIED.

In this place, on Sunday morning last, Mrs. SARAH ARMITAGE, in the 72d year of her age.

At Sarah Furnace, on Thursday morning last, Mrs. ANNA, wife of Robert McKelvey, in the 37th year of her age.

On the 1st inst., at the residence of her parents, in Woodberry, Bedford county, Pa., LIZZIE FOX, daughter of Michael and Hannah Fox, aged 20 years, 2 months and 3 days.

The deceased was born at Maria Forges, Blair county, June 4, 1842, and came with her parents to Woodberry several years ago, where she lived for some time a consistent member of the M. E. Church, and, after a protracted illness, died in the triumph of the Christian faith.

Although Lizzie now sleeps and we mourn, yet we must be resigned to the will of Him who doeth all things well. And being again reminded that

"Death rides on every passing breeze,
And lurks in every flower,"

let us, who are still in the bloom of life, like our lamented sister, be ready when the Master calls, to wrap our drapery around us and depart in peace.

"How sweet the hour of closing day,
When all is peaceful and serene,
And when the sun, with cloudless ray,
Sheds mellow lustre o'er the scene!

Such is the Christian's parting hour;
So peacefully she sinks to rest;
When faith, endowed from heaven with power,
Sustains and cheers her languid breast."

Female Medical College,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

North College Avenue

PHILADELPHIA,

(NEAR GIRARD COLLEGE.)

THE thirteenth annual session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, October 15th, 1862, and continue five months.

The peculiar condition of our country induced the Faculty to omit the session of 1861-2. During this recess, however, neither the cause nor its friends have been idle. The Women's Hospital of Philadelphia has gone into successful operation, and this, with its daily Clinic and Dispensary, offers facilities never before possessed for the satisfactory prosecution of our objects.

The Faculty, therefore, in issuing this announcement congratulate the friends of the cause that the means so long desired and needed for obtaining familiarity with disease and practical skill in its treatment, are now in this city, for the first time, available to women engaged in the study of medicine

The College possesses ample facilities for imparting thorough scientific instruction upon the various branches of a Medical education; the lectures and demonstrations being aided by an excellent Museum of Papier Mache models, Drawings, Natural Preparations, Microscopes and other apparatus.

Patiently, from year to year, the Corporators and Faculty of this College have prosecuted their labors amid many obstacles, sustained by the profound conviction that their object was right, and was destined to succeed; and every year's experience has but confirmed their belief that the study and practice of medicine are admirably adapted to woman's nature, that the world and the profession need her, that success awaits her when duly educated for her office, and that her entrance into this fitting and enlarged sphere of virtuous activity is the harbinger of increased happiness and health for woman and for the race.

The Faculty are deeply impressed with the necessity of raising the general standard of Medical education, and it is their earnest desire to render those who go forth as the Alumni of this school, so thoroughly fitted for their work as to claim and receive the confidence and respect of the community and the profession.

The curriculum of study in this Institution and the requirements for graduation, are in all respects as high as those of the best Medical Schools in this country. The candidate must have been engaged in the study of medicine for three years, and must have attended in different years, two courses of lectures on each of the following subjects: Chemistry and Toxicology, Anatomy and Histology, Materia Medica and General Therapeutics, Physiology and Hygiene, Principles and Practice of Medicine, Principles and Practice of Surgery, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and must also have taken two courses of instruction in Practical Anatomy, and presented a Thesis on some medical subject of her own composition and penmanship.

THE FEES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Professor's tickets each $10 00, making $70 the first year, and $70 the second year.—Practical Anatomy $5 each session. No fees are required for lectures after the second session. Graduation fee $25. Whole cost of two or more courses of lectures and graduation $175. Six students will be admitted annually to the lectures, on the payment of $20 per session, by making application at least thirty days before the opening of the session accompanied by testimonials as to character, age, occupation, qualifications and want of means.

The College has been removed from 627 Arch street, and located in a building contiguous to the new Hospital. Board will be secured for such students as may request it convenient to the College.

$40. WAGES PAID $100.

TO sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all good ssold by our Agents, or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.

Address C. RUGGLES,
June 21. Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

DR. HUNTER HAS FOR THIRTY YEARS confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used It is One Dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere than at the old office, No. 3 Division street, New York city. Book for 10 three cent stamps. 200 pages full of pictures. 1-34

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the PURTAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

FLAT,
ROUND, AND
BAR IRON,
HOOP, OVAL,
HALF OVAL,
and SHEET IRON.

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.

Duncansville, May 3—1-28

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

$150 BEST PIANOS. $150

GROVESTEEN & HALE having removed to their new warerooms,

No. 478 BROADWAY,

are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full

7 Octave Rosewood Piano,

containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for

$150 CASH,

WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS.

Rich moulding cases.

$175 to $200,

all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $100 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE,
478 Broadway, New York.

June 7-3m.

☞ **To Consumptives.**—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV ED A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
May 24-2m. New York.

Stephen Girard's Guide.

"I have always considered advertising liberally and long to be the greatest medium of success in business, and prelude to wealth, and have made it an invariable rule, too to advertise in dullest times, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost."—STEPHEN GIRARD.

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace Newry, Blair county, Pa.

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS.

Thrilling Incidents
OF THE
GREAT REBELLION,
OR,
The Heroism of our Soldiers and Sailors.
ILLUSTRATED.

1 vol., large 12mo. Price $1,25.

THE critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hair-breadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War, by JOHN LATHROP MOTLEY, LL.D., Author of the "Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their names and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

Booksellers, Postmasters, and Canvassing Agents will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

☞ A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscriptions.

II.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, FROM 1608 to 1860. By Dr. J. Leander Bishop. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. 1. now ready, Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LEGAL ADVISER; or, How to Save Money by Conducting Business according to Law, as expounded by the best and latest Authorities. 400 pp, sheep. Price $1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY; or, A THOUSAND CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY. Cloth, $1. This has been republished in England.

Every business man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book anywhere, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps. Address

FREEDLEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

PIANOS.—Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase, if they address Piano, care of Joy, Coe & Co., Publishers' Agents, New York P. O. 1—20.

NEW FIRM!

New Store!---New Goods!

AND PLENTY OF THEM!

FRANK McCOY & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Hollidaysburg, Gaysport and vicinity, that they have taken the large store room on the north side of the Diamond, Hollidaysburg, where they have just opened a large and entirely new stock of

DRESS GOODS,

For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most fashionable patterns. Also, a complete assortment of

DOMESTIC & HOUSE-FURNISHING

GOODS,

which they deem it unnecessary to enumerate.

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every style and price for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys.

Family Flour, Groceries and Provisions, always on hand at the lowest prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest market price allowed.

Call and examine our stock and be convinced that we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment of goods in the market.

Hollidaysburg, June 7, 1862—tf.

$30. Employment! $100.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED,
TO SELL GOODS FOR THE
ADAMS
(A NEW ENGLAND)
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $30 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. May 17—1 30

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

GAS-BURNING, PARLOR, AND COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.

Altoona, April 18, 1862.

Tyrone City Hotel.

THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers.

The public are requested to give him a trial.

ROBERT MACKLEN.

Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

ALTOONA DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. A. B. Clarke, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Sembower, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ——— Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnson, Pastor—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Mountain Lodge, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

Mountain R. A. Chapter, No. 189, A. Y. M., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in the same room as above.

Mountain Council No. 9, A. Y. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Council, No. 9, R. & S. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Commandery, No. 10, K. T., meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clok, P. M., in same room as above.

Altoona Lodge, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

Veranda Lodge, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

Winnebago Tribe, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

Altoona Division, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Jacob M Cherry, John W. Humes, Justices of the Peace.
John Allison, Burgess.
Town Council—A A Smith, Daniel Laughman, John Louden, Jacob Hesser, C R Hostetter, N J Mervine
S M Woodkok, Clerk to Council.
Daniel Laughman, Borough Treasurer.
School Directors—Henry C Dern John Shoemaker, J B Hileman, Wm Boyden, James Lowther, N A Beck.
J B Hileman, Treasurer of School Board.
Joseph K Ely, High Constable.
Joseph K Ely, Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax.
Auditors—John A Nichols, C J Mann, Alex McCormick.
Assessor—Daniel Price.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hesser, J L Reifsnyder.
Judge of Elections—East Ward, John B Warfel. West Ward, Michael Clabaugh. North Ward, John Shoemaker.
Inspectors—East Ward, Wm Rodamer John Hickey. West Ward, Geo W Kessler, John Bowman. North Ward, Robt Green, Alex McCormick.

HOLLIDAYSBURG POST OFFICE.

MAILS LEAVE.

MORNING—		
Philadelphia	6.50	A. M.
Eastern Way	6 50	"
Pittsburgh	6.50	"
Western Way	6 50	"
Altoona	6.50	"
Bedford	9.00	A. M.
Duncansville	9.00	"
EVENING—		
Philadelphia Through	6.15	P. M.
Harrisburg "	6.15	"
Pittsburgh "	6.15	"
Altoona "	6.15	"

MAILS ARRIVE.

MORNING—		
Philadelphia Through	9 00	A M
Harrisburg "	9 00	"
Pittsburg "	9.00	"
Western Way		"
Altoona		"
EVENING—		
Philadelphia Through	8	P. M.
Eastern Way	8.	P. M.
Altoona		"

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A SUFFERER.—Published as a warning, and for the especial benefit of Young Men, and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c., &c., &c., by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of medicines prescribed by learned Doctors. Single copies may be had of the author, C A LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing a post-paid envelope. Address CHAS. A. LAMBERT, Esq.,

May 24—2m. Greenpoint, Long Island, N Y.

Executor's Notice.

Estate of Daniel Beegle, late of Allegheny tp., Blair co., dec'd.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, residing near Bedford, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the said estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement. WILLIAM S. BEEGLE,

July 19, 1862—6t. Executor.

POETRY.

We are Coming

We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more,
From Mississippi's winding stream, and from New England's shore;
We leave our plows and work-shops, our wives and children dear,
With hearts too full for utterance, but with a silent tear;
We dare not look behind us, but steadfastly before—
We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more!

If you look across the hill-tops that meet the northern sky,
Long, moving lines of rising dust your vision may descry;
And now the wind, an instant, tears the cloudy veil aside,
And floats aloft our spangled flag in glory and in pride;
And bayonets in the sunlight gleam, and bands brave music pour—
We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more!

If you look all up our valleys, where the growing harvests shine,
You may see the sturdy farmer boys fast forming into line;
And children from their mother's knees are pulling at the weeds,
And learning how to reap and sow, against their country's needs;
And a farewell group stands weeping at every cottage door—
We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more!

You have called us, and we're coming, by Richmond's bloody tide
To lay us down for freedom's sake, our brothers' bones beside;
Or from foul treason's savage grasp to wrench the murderous blade,
And in the face of foreign foes its fragments to parade.
Six hundred thousand loyal men and true have gone before—
We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more!

THE FARMER.

Bare Spots in Gardens.

Sow them with spinage early this month, and you will have greens in September. If sown the latter part of the month, and covered with straw, prairie or sedge hay a nice spinage bed is ready to be drawn from in May and June. Or the vacant places may be sown with quick growing flat turnips for late Fall use or for feeding. Even ruta bagas will grow to a good eating size if sown on rich soil the 1st of August. Radishes and lettuce may be sown at any time during the month, for a late crop, and black onion seed may be sown late in August, or early in September, and left to grow thickly for seed for early rare-pipes in the spring. Peas may still be sown, with a reasonable prospect of a crop before frost.—Asparagus may be sown as soon as the seed is ripe, and one year will be gained in the future growth, as good strong roots will be ready to transplant one year from the following Fall or Spring.—*Agriculturist.*

String Beans and Corn in Brine.

It is not generally known that string beans can be kept in salt, the same as cucumbers. When of suitable size for cooking, pick and string them, and break in small pieces, as for ordinary boiling, and pack in firkins or stone jars, using a layer of salt, and so on until the vessel is filled, covering with a good coating of salt. Over this place a board cover, kept down by a stone or other weight. The salt soon extracts sufficient water from the beans to cover the whole with brine, in which condition they will keep for a year, if required. To prepare them for cooking, soak in water over night, and if too salt, freshen in more water before boiling. Green corn ear may also be preserved in salt, and when required for use, soak till freshened, and boil.

Cucumbers, for pickles, may be put in with the beans, thus saving an extra firkin; as they are pickled in precisely the same manner, freshened in water and putting in vinegar, with or without spices, before using.—*Agriculturist.*

Feeding Oats to Horses.

A correspondent of the *Rural Register* gives his experience as follows, on feeding horses. He says:

The same quantity of oats given to a horse produces different effects according to the time they are administered. There is, decidedly, a great advantage in giving horses water before corn, and an injury in giving water after corn. There is a bad habit prevalent, namely, that of giving corn and hay on their return to the stable after hard work. Being very hungry, they devour it eagerly, and do not masticate; the consequence is, it is not so well digested. When a horse returns from work, perspiring and out of breath, he should be allowed to rest for a time, then give a little hay, a half an hour afterwards water, and then oats. By this plan water may be given without risk of cold. This correspondent states that he has made many experiments with his own horses, and the foregoing are conclusions based on his experience.—[Scientific American.

Summer Fruit.

Much summer fruit is very transient, decaying even before it falls from the tree, and sometimes even before it is ripe. This is true of many pears. Picked, or shaken from the tree, and picked over, they make excellent *perry*, which is like cider, but more delicate and wine like. It needs a cool cellar to undergo its fermentation in.—Apples should be made into cider. Sweet, it brings a high price in market and is a delightful cooling beverage but does not make so good a cider as later, when fermentation is less rapid. The small hand mills and presses are very good for pressing fruits, and a family may supply itself with the juices for preservation, and considerable quantities for sale.—*Agriculturist.*

TURNIP SEED.

EARLY White Flat Dutch Strap Leaf,
Early White Flat Norfolk,
Early Purple Top Flat Strap Leaf,
Long White French,
Long Yellow Swede,
Round Russia, or Ruta Baga,
Dale's Hybrid.

The subscribers will forward, by mail, one half pound of either of the above named varieties of turnip seed, postage paid, on the receipt of 36 cents in postage stamps.

ROGERS & GEST,
June 21—3t. No. 133 Market st., Phila.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15th, 1861.

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of twelve or fifteen horse power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $500. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Feb. 21, 1862—tf

A LOT of sawed Hemlock Railing, for sale at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

BLANK JUDGMENT NOTES for sale at this office.

HIDES.

THE highest cash price paid for HIDES at our Tannery, by JOHN HAYS & SONS.
May 8, 1862.

Friends & Relatives
OF THE
Brave Soldiers and Sailors.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

ALL who have friends and relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never failing friend in the hour of need,

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops.

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue.

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentary and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however disranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores and Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his Knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.
1—25

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

DR J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them
May 3—1—28.

1500 FIRST-RATE JOINT SHINGLES for sale. They are in Altoona. They are worth $10 or $12 per M Inquire of the Editor.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
DENTAL REMEDIES
ARE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD,
INSURING
FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,
AND
Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

DO you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use Dr. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

☞ Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use Dr. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. Price 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you, or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get Dr. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS Price, 15 cents per bottle.

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Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.,
Oct. 18, '61

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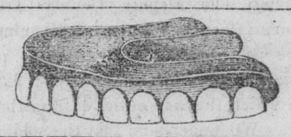

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JNO. H KEATLEY
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1861.

J. H. KEATLEY,
Attorney at Law.
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

References:
Governor A. G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Penna.
James T. Hale, Bellefonte, Centre Co Penna.

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Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

FOR RENT.—The Tub Spring Mills Call on the Editor.

A. C. MULLIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa. All professional business intrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. Office at the north end of Colonade Row. March 21, 1862.

DIRECTORY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG.

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Bruce,	David Aurandt.
Canoe Creek.	D. W. Brown.
Duncansville,	Mrs. McCabe.
East Freedom,	John B. Kephart.
El Dorado,	John J. Canan.
Fostoria,	Jos. Kemp.
Frankstown,	A. P. Kephart.
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Martinsburgh,	J. G. Herbst.
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Olivia,	S. B. Ewing.
Sabbath Rest,	W. F. Sellers.
Sarah,	Paul Mauk.
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Spang's Mills,	James Spang.
Springfield Furnace,	A. McAllister.
Tipton,	W. P. Dysart.
Tyrone,	Harriet M. Stewart.
Williamsburgh,	W. J. Spencer.
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J. A. Campbell, of Ala.,	"	"	6,000
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R. . Grier, of Penn.,	"	"	6,000
Nathan Clifford, Me.,	"	"	6,000
Noah M. Swayne of O.,	"	"	6,000

One vacancy,
Court meets the first Monday in December at Washington.

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Hon S S. Blair, Member of House of Rep's.
Lewis W. Hall, member of the State Senate.
Thaddeus Banks, member of State Legislature.

COUNTY OFFICERS

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of Huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
A. S. Morrow, Prothonotary.
Samuel McCamant, Sheriff.
H. A. Caldwell, Register and Recorder.
Geo. L. Cowen, Geo. Koon, and James M. Kinkead, County Commissioners.
H. A. Caldwell, Clerk to Commissioners.
John McKeage, Treasurer.
Peter Good, David Aurandt and Samuel Jones, Directors of Poor.
Edward McGraw, jr, Steward of Poor House.
Maxwell B. Smith, Mercantile Appraiser.
A. M. Lloyd, Robert Messimer, and L. L. Moore, Auditors.
James L. Gwin, County Surveyor.
James A. Freeman, Coroner.
John Mitchell, Supt. of Common Schools.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

John Gorley and Geo. B. Bowers, Justices of the Peace.
William Jack, Burgess.
Wm. Johnston, David K. Ramey, A. Vowinkle, David Watson, Joseph Baldridge and Joseph Reed, Town Council.
Lewis H Williams, Clerk to Town Council.
A. S. Landis, Borough Treasurer.
A. Reeder, Weigh Master.
G. W. Russ, Constable.
S. Calvin, J D. Rea, John Cresswell, Thad. Banks, Samuel Barr, and John L. Hemphill, School Directors.
John Cresswell, Treasurer of School Board.

STATE OFFICERS.

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Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, W. M. Meredith, of Philad.
Adjutant General, Alex. L. Russell, of Bedford.
Auditor Gen'l, Thomas E. Cochran, York Co.
Surveyor General, A. Souther, Warren.
State Treasurer, H. D Moore, Philadelphia.
Supt. of Common Schools, Thos. H. Burrows.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, Walter H. Lowrie.
Associate Justices, George W. Woodward, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read.

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Hon. David Wilmot, of Bradford Co.

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